The Pittsburgh Gazette

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Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

ISAAC GREGG,

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

Jeremiah Baker & Co.

Have just received at their Store in Market Street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN Act to complete the benevolent intentions of the Legislature of this Commonwealth by distributing the Donation Lands to all who are entitled thereto.

WHEREAS, some of the late officers and soldiers, belonging to the Pennsylvania line, in the Revolutionary war, have not received their donation lands: and whereas, it hath been represented, that amongst the lots in the tenth donation district, which the owners have released as being in the state of New-York, and for which they have received other lots in lieu thereof,—many are still in Pennsylvania; and also, that a number of Lots may yet be found within the bounds of the Donation Surveys not numbered or returned as Donation Lots, nor otherwise appropriated, Therefore,—

Section 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of the land officers to ascertain the number of donation lots returned of each description, which yet remains undrawn and not otherwise appropriated, or which having been drawn, have no been applied for in the time prescribed by law; and cause numbers corresponding with each lot, of the several descriptions, according to the quantity of land allowed to each grade of officers, noncommissioned officers and privates, to be made on separate pieces of paper, as nearly of the same size as may be; which pieces of paper shall be put carefully into small boxes, equal to the number of different grades which may be yet unsupplied, and on application of each person for their respective Donation, the said land officers, after being satisfied with the justice of his or her claim, shall cause the box containing tickets respecting the quantity of land to which applicant may be entitled, to be shook, and mix the said tickets or pieces of paper, and shall draw, or cause to be drawn therefrom, one or more of the numbers so entered as may be necessary to complete the quantity which such applicant may be entitled; and in like manner to proceed on every application: the person first drawing to be entitled to the first draught; and immediately after drawing, to proceed to issue a patent or patents, for the respective lots so drawn, free of all expence, except the enrolling fees: *Provided always,* That no lot to be drawn, or patent to be issued, in pursuance of this act, shall interfere with or defeat any prior title; which may have been acquired under the authority of any former law of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Surveyor General be, and he is hereby authorised to direct a survey to be made at the expence of the state, in such manner as to ascertain with accuracy, all lots within the tenth donation district which have been reported as having fallen into the state of New York, and as such released, and which may still be within the state of Pennsylvania, or in the triangle purchased from congress:—also to procure returns of all other lots, which are included within the general drafts of any of the donation districts, and which are not otherwise appropriated; and also, to divide large into smaller lots; which said released lots, or other lots, as soon as the surveys of them are made and returned, shall be made use of to supply the boxes mentioned in the foregoing section with a sufficient number of tickets, to carry the design of this act completely into effect.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Board of Property be, and they are hereby authorised, to exercise the same powers relative to donation lands, which they are by law authorised to exercise in cases respecting other land within this Commonwealth; and in all cases of difficulty, or dispute between applicants under this law, and on the validity and propriety of the claim of each and every applicant, they are authorised to make the necessary enquiry, and decide.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in order to enable the Land Officers or Board of Property, to execute the duties imposed upon them by this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to deliver to the Secretary of the Land Office and Surveyor General, all books, papers drafts or documents now in his office relative to donation land, returns of survey, general or connected drafts, maps or charts, so received, to be deposited in the surveyor general's office; and all others of the said papers, books, or documents to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Land office: And when the whole donations shall be completely effected, the general drafts to be deposited in the Rolls Office, agreeable to the directions of a former law.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That upon satisfactory proof being made to the Board of Property by the Widow, Heir or Heirs, of any deceased Officer or Soldier, it shall be the duty of the said Board, to direct a patent or patents to issue in the usual way, in favior of such Widow, Heir or Heirs, for such donation lands, and on the same conditions as the Officer or soldier if living be entitled to.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no application for donation lands shall hereafter be admitted and that no patent for such land already applied for shall be granted, unless such patent is demanded within one year after the passing of this act.

ISAAC WEAVER, jun.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL MACLAY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand
THOMAS M'KEAN, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

Letters received from St. Helena, give a singular and affecting narrative respecting six deserters from the Artillery of that island.—The extraordinary adventures produced a Court of Inquiry, on the 12th of December last, when John Brown, one of the survivors, delivered the following account upon oath:

"In June, 1799, I belonged to the 1st company of artillery, in the service of this garrison, and on the 10th of that month about half an hour before parade time M'Kinnon, gunner and orderly of the second company, asked me if I was willing to go with him on board of an American ship called the Columbia; after some conversation I agreed, and met him about seven o'clock at the play house, where I found one M'Quin, of Major Seal's company, another man called Bighouse, another man called Parr, and the sixth, Matthew Conway.

"Parr was a good seaman, and said he would take us to the island of Ascension, or lay off the harbour till the Columbia could weigh anchor and come out. We went down about eight o'clock to the West Rock, where the American boat was waiting for us, manned with three of the American seamen, which took us along side of the Columbia.

"Bighouse and Conway proposed to cut a whale-boat from out the harbour to prevent the Columbia from being suspected, which they affected.

"We observed lanthorns passing on the line towards the sea gate, and hearing a great noise, thought we were missed and searched for. We immediately embarked in the whale-boat, with about twenty-five pounds of bread in a bag, and a small keg of water, supposed to contain about thirteen gallons, one compass and a quadrant, given to us by the commanding officer of the Columbia; but in our hurry, the quadrant was either left behind or dropped overboard.

"We then left the ship, pulling with two oars only to get a-head of her—the boat was half full of water and nothing to bale her out; in this condition we rowed to sea and lay off the island a great distance, expecting the American ship hourly.

"We continued our course till about the 18th in the morning, when we saw a number of birds, but no land. About 12 o'clock this day, Parr said he was sure we must be past the island accounting it to be 800 miles from St. Helena. We then each of us took our shirts, and with them made a sort of a sprit-sail, and laced our jacket and trowsers together at the waistband to keep us warm, and then altered our course to W. by N. thinking to make Rio de Janeiro, on the American coast. Provisions running very short, we allowed ourselves one ounce of bread for twenty-four hours, and two mouthfuls of water.

"We continued until the 26th when our provisions were expended. On the 27th, M Quin took a piece of bamboo in his mouth to chew, and we all followed his example.—On that night, it being my turn to steer the boat, and remembering to have read of persons in our situation eating shoes, I cut a piece off one of mine; but it being soaked with salt water, I was obliged to spit it out and take the inside soal, which I eat a part of, and distributed to the rest, but found no benefit from it.

"On the 1st of July Mr. Parr caught a dolphin with a gaff that had been left in the boat. We all fell on our knees and thanked God for his goodness to us. We tore up the fish and hung it to dry; about 4 we eat part of it, which agreed with us pretty well. On this fish we subsisted till the 4th about 11 o'clock, when finding the whole expended, bones and all, Parr, myself, Bighouse and Conway, proposed to scuttle the boat and let her go down, to put us out of our misery; the other two objected, observing, that God who made man always found him something to eat.

"On the 5th, about 11, M'Kinnon proposed it would be better to cast lots for one of us to die, in order to save the rest; to which we consented. The lots were made. William Parr being sick two days before with the spotted fever, excluded. He wrote the numbers out, which he drew out of a hat blindfolded, and put them into our pockets. Parr then asked whose lot was to die; none of us knowing what number was in our pocket; each one praying to God that it might be his lot. It was agreed that No. 5 should die; and the lots being unfolded, M'Kinnon's was No. 5.

"We had agreed that he whose lot it was should bleed himself to death; for which purpose we had provided ourselves with nails sharpened, which we got from the boat.—M'Kinnon with one of them cut himself in three places, in his foot, hand, and wrist and praying God to forgive him, died in about a quarter of an hour.

"Before he was quite cold, Bighouse with one of those nails, cut a piece of flesh off his thigh and hung it up, leaving his body in the boat. About three hours after we all eat of it—only a very small bit. This piece lasted until the 7th. We dipped the body every two hours into the sea to preserve it. Parr having found a piece of slate in the bottom of the boat, he sharpened it on the other large stone, and with it cut another piece off the thigh, which lasted until the 8th, when it being my watch, and observing the water about break of day, to change colour, I called the rest, thinking we were near shore, but saw no land, it not being quite day light.

"As soon as day appeared, we discovered land right a-head, and steered towards it.—About eight in the morning we were close to the shore; there being a very heavy surf we endeavoured to turn the boat's head to it; but being very weak we were unable—soon after the boat upset!—Myself, Conway and Parr got on shore. M'Quin and Bighouse were drowned. We discovered a small hut on the beach, in which were an Indian and his mother who spoke Portugues—I understanding that language, learned that there was a village about three miles distance called Belmont. This Indian went to the village and gave information the French had landed, and in about two hours the Governor of the village (a clergyman) with several armed men, took Conway and Parr prisoners.

"On our telling we were English, we were immedately released and three hammocks provided: we were taken in them to the Governor's house, who let us lie on his own bed and gave us milk and rice to eat; but not having eaten any thing for a considerable time, we were lockjawed, and continued so till the 23d, during which time the Governor wrote to the Governor of St. Salvador, who sent a small Schooner to a place called Porto Surgero, to take us to St. Salvador. On our arrival at St. Salvador, Parr, on being questioned by the Governor, answered that our ship had foundered at sea, and we had saved ourselves in the boat; that the ship's name sally of Liverpool, and belonged to his father.

"We continued at St. Salvador about thirteen days, during which time the inhabitants made up a liberal subscription for us. We then embarked in the Maria, Portuguese ship, for Lisbon. In 3 days we arrived at Rio de Janeiro. Parr and Conway sailed for Lisbon, and I was left in the hospital; in about three months, Captain Elphinstone, of the Diomede, pressed me into his Majesty's service, giving me the choice of remaining in that station, or to proceed to the Admiral at the Cape. I chose the latter, and was put with suspected deserters on board the Ann, a Botany Bay ship, in irons with the convicts. When I arrived at the Cape I was put on board the Lancaster. I never entered. I at length received my discharge, since which I engaged in the Duke of Clarence as a seamen, I was determined to give myself up the first opportunity in order to relate my sufferings to the men of this garrison to deter them from attempting so mad a scheme again!"

RECIPE FOR THE DROPSY.

Take a tea-spoon full of the Salts of Tobacco in a little warm gin and water, (say a gill) night and morning, for an adult person; the dose to be encreased or decreased according to circumstances: for a child half the quantity will answer, to be continued until it operates effectually by urine.

The following is the method of obtaining the Salts:—Take one pound of good Leaf Tobacco, and put it in an iron pot, (that has never been used with any greasy substance) over a slow fire—keep stirring the tobacco until it is consumed to ashes; then pour three quarts of water over the ashes, stir all well together; then take it out, strain it clean, and return the liquor in the same pot, to be boiled over a slow fire until it is evaporated; you will then find a thick salt at the bottom of the pot; scrape it up and lay it on paper, and dry it in the shade; when dry it will be fit for use.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF COURAGE.

A Young French nobleman, not quite 20 years old, (the Count de B. lieutenant of cavalry) was attacked by a wolf of an extraordinary size. The furious animal first seized the horse, and tore off such large pieces of flesh, that M. de B. was soon dismounted. Then the Wolf flew at him, and would cer-

tainly have torn him in pieces, had he not had great presence of mind. With one hand he seized the Wolf's foaming tongue, and with the other hand one of his paws. After struggling with the terrible creature the tongue slipped from him, and his right thumb was bitten off; upon which he leaped upon the Wolf's back, clapped his knees fast to his flanks, and called out for help to some armed peasants who were passing by; but none dared to advance. "Well then," said he, "fire; if you kill me I forgive you," One of them fired, and three bullets went through the brave officer's coat, but neither he nor the beast were wounded. Another, bolder that his comrades, seeing the cavalier was intrepid, and kept firm upon the wolf, came very near and fired at him; the animal was mortally wounded, and after a few more furious motions expired. In the dreadful conflict, besides the losing of his thumb, the young Count's left hand was torn, and he got several bites in his legs and thighs.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TRUE GREATNESS DEFINED.

"Explore the dark recesses of the mind,
In the soul's honest volume read mankind,
And own in wise and simple, great and small,
The same great leading principle in all.
For parent and for child, for wife and friend,
One first great mover, and our last great end,
Is one, and by whatever name we call,
The ruling tyrant, SELF, *is* ALL IN ALL."

WHAT pious men call the testimony of a good conscience should be the measure of all our ambition, that is to say, a man of spirit should contemn the praise of the vicious and ignorant, and countenance no plaudits, but what his own breast tells him he deserves. The praise of the thoughtless and selfish availeth little; at most it is only good will, and we should receive their kindness, as they are good neighbours in society, and not as good judges of our actions in point of fame and reputation. As a satyrist has said of popular applause, "*give the tinkers and porters their presents again, and learn to live of yourself.*" A man of virtue should be too delicate for so coarse an appetite of fame. Men of honor should endeavour only at pleasing the worthy, and the man of merit should be desirous only of being tried by his peers. With the common rate of mankind, however, there is nothing commendable but what they themselves may hope to be partakers of and arrive at. But the motive TRULY GREAT, is, when the mind soars above SELF, and becomes bent, rather to do things laudable, than to purchase popularity. When there is that sincerity as the foundation of a good name, the kind opinion of virtuous men of all *parties* will be an unsaught but necessary consequence; and although TRUE GREATNESS has, and often will be calumniated, by the intriguing and malignant, yet such calumny proves *often* the best testimony of his virtue, and reflects the most brilliant lustre on his fame. The vulgar and men of sense agree in admiring men for having those qualities that they themselves wish to be possessed of; wise men applaud those whom they think the most honest and virtuous, the rest of the world those that are the most wealthy and crafty. A rich man may as well ask to borrow of the poor man, as the man of virtue or merit hope for addition to his character from any but such as himself, without he condescends to bend to the meanest of all drudgeries, by acting the sycophant from *selfish* motives, and flatter those he ought to contemn. This is *true meaness*, and such as are capable of it, should be *hooted* by honest men, as dangerous to the welfare of society, and held in derision by the virtuous of all descriptions.

Virtue and talents combined, is undoubtedly the most reasonable and genuine source of TRUE GREATNESS; but that baneful thing called SELF, is so predominant with the human race, that it overleaps all bounds, and stripping us of the pure qualities of the heart, leaves the head employed in SELFISH gunpowder plots, disgraceful to patriotism, and incompatible with a chaste or a *true greatness of mind.* So great a share of SELFISHNESS, worldly lust, and vanity, is rooted in the nature of man, that those baneful qualities seem to preside over the great bulk of mankind in all countries, and under all governments.

Under a government the most simplified and republican where *honesty* and *industry*—the noblest of all titles—ought to unite in distinguishing the citizens of this country from all others, and elevate them above all the trash and trumpery that can be conferred, by the scourge of mankind, *Kings*, yet equalized as we are here by the nature of our government, still we find that no sooner are men brought forward by the PEOPLE for offices of honour or emolument, but an intimation follows of some particular merit that should recommend them to their high and lucrative stations. For instance, excellence or perfection to governors, honour to judges and generals, reverence to ministers or pastors, and to magistrates, worship or esquire; and doth not the avidity with which such appellations are swallowed and digested by many bespeak the arrantest weakness and folly? It is but too evident. But the death bed that touchstone of TRUE GREATNESS and patriotism shews the emptiness of all such appellations. A poor dispirited sinner lies trembling under the apprehension of the state he is entering on, and is asked by a grave sycophant of an attendant how his excellency does? a second enquires for his honour the judge, a third for his reverence, and a fourth for his worship the esquire, who are all lying under such mean circumstances of mortality as are the disgrace of human nature. However such gross appellations and gross flattery, may have been relished from the lips of dependents, at such a time as this, it has an opposite effect. The poor pale trembling mortal, wishes the flatterer gone, and feels most poignantly more of insult and mockery than respect, and laments that he had ever countenanced such unmeaning fulsome adulation, the vile dregs of superstition and monarchy. "If thou hast become powerful and popular, says the elegant Hume, and standest deified by a whole host of servile dependents,—why shouldst thou be vain or proud—because they are hungry? Scourge me such sycophants; they have turned the heads of thousands as well as thine."

It is to be lamented that honours are in this world never no regulation. *True greatness* is neglected, virtue is often oppressed, and vice and vanity as often triumphant.—The busy and intriguing must ever predominate over the unassuming and candid, and the hardened designing villain has too frequently opportunities of trampling on merit, and vaunting over the unsuspicious confidence of honest men. However, we may fairly conclude, that talents with an independent mind is the basis of TRUE GREATNESS, or in other words—

TRUE GREATNESS is to no degree confin'd,
But centers in an INDEPENDENT MIND.

But how are all these abuses to be rectified? I am afraid not in this transitory life. However a day of retribution must come—the last day will assign to every man a station suitable to his character, merit will not then be disfigured by the detraction of wicked men, and mangled by the dagger of revenge nor the insidious stab of secret assassins—candor and integrity will then assume their native garb, and virtue in his COTT will be exalted over vice in his castle. Ranks and offices will then be adjusted, and presidency set right. Then shall the TRULY GREAT man come forward and stand erect and undismayed, before those that injured him, and made no account of his earnings and deserts, when they behold it, they shall be dismayed and stung with reproach at his presidency. So far beyond what they looked for, says *Solomon*, that they waxed sorrowful, and said within themselves, this was he whom we injured and calumniated for his truth and integrity. We fools accounted his life madness, and his end to be without honor—but we now see, that "the Lord casteth away the substance of the hypocrite, but he will not suffer the soul of the righteous to famish. How is he here numbered among the TRULY GREAT, even the children of God, and his lot is amongst the saints."

TITUS.

NEW-YORK, *July* 3.

Our London papers by the fast sailing ship American, arrived last night from Liverpool, are to the 18th of May. The most important article is, the Decree, proposing to elect Bonaparte Consul for life; which had been readily adopted by the Councils, and means taken to obtain the sense of the people upon it.

Whole papers are filled with important debates in the British parliament, in discussing the Definitive Treaty. The subject of the cession by Spain, of Louisiana to France, was spoken of with serious apprehensions of danger to Great-Britain and the United States, by the principal speakers.

This important discussion was closed on the 15th of May, by a division in the House of Commons, on Mr. Windham's motion for an address to the King, disapproving of the Peace; expressing their readiness, notwithstanding, to keep inviolate the public faith, as pledged in the late engagements; but that he would take measures to avert the danger arising from them, by keeping a naval and military power sufficient to meet such danger. In support of the address there were only 20 members, against it 276.

LONDON, *May* 17.

Yesterday we received French Journals of the 12th and 13th inst. it appears from these, that the decree proposing to elect Bonaparte Chief Consul for life, had been readily adopted by the Councils, and means were taken to obtain the sense of the people upon it, which there can be little doubt, will be equally favorable to the ambitious views of the Chief Consul. As we remarked on Saturday, but one step more, remains to be taken, which is, to settle a new dynasty in the family of Bonaparte. The re-establishment of the Catholic religion, or at least the manner in which it has been re-established, seems to have occasioned a great degree of discontent. The jacobins are strongly averse to the measures, and the Catholic dislike the encroachments which have been made on the ancient power of the Pope. These discontents began already to shew themselves.—It is stated in some private letters, that an attempt was made some few days ago on the life of the Chief Consul, while he attended the parade; and several of the Generals, who have expressed themselves too freely with respect to the growing ambition of Bonaparte, have been ordered to reside a considerable distance from Paris. The Chief Consul, for the further security of his person, means to create a new corps to be called the Sacred Legion, composed of picked and distinguished men. All the private accounts from the French capital certainly concur in stating, that a storm is gathering, which must perhaps very speedily burst.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, *May* 9.

A duel has been fought between Destaing and Regnier, two French Generals, who were in Egypt. The latter had censured the conduct of the former in a battle. They fought with pitstols at 20 peces; advancing two paces at each shot. Destaing was killed on the third shot. He had rejected all overturns for a compromise. A duel between Regnier and Menou was expected; but the First Consul ordered the former to Bourdeaux, and from thence to St. Domingo. Menou enjoys the smiles of Bonaparte.

May 10.

This morning we received Paris Journals to the 15th inst. The Legislative Body is doing every thing to hasten the election of the first consul for life. As they cannot vote as a body, a plan has been devised to enable them to vote individually, without taking the trouble of a journey to their own departments.

Courier.

The Paris Papers of Tuesday last which we received last night, informs us, that a proposition has been submitted to the Government, recruiting the army, and for raising, by the mode of conscription, 60,000 men, who are to replace a fifth of the army, absent on leave or unfit for service; sixty thousand more by a similar conscription, as a force of reserve, in order to complete the army to a war establishment, when it shall be necessary.

M. De Calonne yesterday set off to Paris. As he has the reputation of having started the revolution, Bonaparte, we suppose, wishes him to be m at the death. Every one, it seems, may return, but those who have claims to Bonaparte's throne.

The following are the official details of these important proceedings.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Extract from the Registers of the deliberations of the Conservative Senate, of the 8th of May, 1802.

Deliberation, containing the re-election of the First Consul of the Republic.

The Senate, consisting of the number of members prescribed by the 90th article of the constitutional act.

Having seen the message of the Consuls of the Republic, transmitted by three orators of the government, relative to the peace between France and England;

After having heard its special committee charged by its arrette of the inst. to present a report on the testimony of gratitude proper to be given to the First Consul of the Republic;

Considering, that in the circumstances in which the republic is at present placed, it is the duty of the Conservative Senate to employ every means in its power to give to the government that stability which can alone multiply its resources, inspire confidence without, establish credit within, encourage its allies, discourage secret enemies, extinguish the flames of war, ensure the employment of the fruits of peace, and leave to the wisdom of futurity the means of executing all that can be conceived necessary for the happiness of a free people:

Considering that our Supreme Magistrate after having so often conducted the republican legions to victory, delivered Italy, triumphed in Europe, Africa, and Asia, and filled the world with his renown, has preserved France from the horrors of anarchy by which it was menaced, extinguished the revolutionary flame, dispersed factions, put an end to civil discords and religious troubles, added to the benefits of liberty, those of order and security, hastened the progress of science, consoled humanity, and given peace to the continent and the ocean, has the greatest right to the gratitude of his fellow citizens, as well as the admiration of posterity;

That the wish of the Tribunate communicated to the Senate in the sitting day, may be considered in this in that of the French natio;

That the Senate cannot express lemnly to the First Consul, the g the nation than in giving him proof of the confidence with whi inspired the French people.

Considering, lastly, that the s third Consuls honorably seconded ous labour of the First Consul of lic;

From all these motives and having been collected by secret sc Senate decree as follows:

ART. I. The Conservative S the name of the French people, te gratitude to the Consuls of the Re

2. The Conservative Senate re citizen Neopolian Bonaparte First C the French Republic for ten years ately following the ten years for has been appointed, by the 39th the constitution.

3. The present Senatus Consultum be transmitted by a message to the L tive body, to the Tribunate, and to the suls of the Republic.

(Signed) TRONCHET, Presid
Chasset and Serrurier, Sec'ys.

By the Conservative Senate. The Secretary General.

(Signed) CAUCHY.

Paris, May 9, 1802.

Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, to the Conservative Senate.

Senators—The honorable proof of your esteem, contained in your deliberations of the 8th instant, will be always deeply engraven in my heart.

The suffrages of the people has invested me with the supreme authority. I should not think myself assured of your confidence, if the act which retains me in that authority was not still sanctioned by them. For the last three years fortune has smiled upon the Republic, but fortune is inconstant, and many men who have been loaded with its favors, have at last found that they had lived some years too long. The interest of my glory and of my happiness seem to fix the period when the peace of the world was proclaimed as the term of my public life. But the glory and happiness of a citizen ought to give way, when the interest and good wishes of a state call upon him. You think I owe this new sacrifice to the people; I will make it, if the wishes of the people command me to do that which your suffrages have authorised.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

Decree of the 10th instant.

The Conservative Senate taking into consideration, that the resolution of the First Consul is a splendid mark of homage paid to the sovereignty of the people; that the people, consulted on their dearest interests ought to know no other limits than these interests themselves, decree as follows:

Art. 1. The French people shall be consulted upon this question,

Shall Neapolian Bonaparte be Consul for life?

2. Registers shall be opened in each commune, where the citizens shall be invited to give their votes upon this question.

The other articles prescribe the mode in which the suffrages of the people are to be collected.

NEW YORK, *July* 3.

In yesterday's Gazette we stated, that there had been 14 fires at the Regulars, near Havanna, in one day. We should have said that there had been 14 successive fires in 14 days. This place, it was supposed, was set on fire by the lower class of people, in consequence of their distressed situation for the want of provisions—They were continually railing against the policy of their government, and our informant adds, that it is probable an insurection will soon take place in that quarter.

A ship from Baltimore, belonging to Mr. Gray, of Salem, had arrived at Havanna, with 3000 barrels of flour. The Captain offered the Intendant 1000 barrels of it to permit him to enter—it was agreed to—and on the eve of entering, it come to the knowledge of the Governor, who ordered the ship away. This day, the Intendant ordered her to remain in the harbour—Thus she was situated when our informant sailed—and it was doubtful whether the Governor or Intendant would succeed. The Intendant it is said, has long been in the habit of receiving solid inducements to permit American vessels to enter—The Governor, perhaps more honest, has endeavoured to put a stop to it—And thus he is at loggerheads with the Intendant, and all the officers of the Custom house.

It will amaze our readers to be informed, that Bonaparte has at last reached the summit of his ambition. Before this time, we presume, he has been declared perpetual Con-

sul. We found this opinion upon a printed handbill received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser last evening from Havre, by the ship Herkemer, of which the following is a literal translation. Not having our regular file of French papers, we are unable to ascertain upon what pretext the government has judged it necessary to adopt a measure so astonishingly bold, and perhaps so pregnant with danger. In our next, it is probable, we may have it in our power to present the public with some particulars respecting this very important circumstance.—

NOTICE.

"The Mayor of Havre informs the inhabitants of this city, that the registers prescribed by the arrette of the Consuls of the 10th inst. to collect the votes of the citizens upon this question:

SHALL *NEOPOLEON BONOPARTE* BE CONSUL FOR LIFE?

are opened at the Secretary's office of the municipality, and will be closed the 3d of next month. Similar registers are likewise to be opened at the Secretary's office of the Sub-Prefect, at the registry of the tribunals, and at the office of the notaries.

"At the City-Hall of Havre, the 25th of Floreal, (May 15) year 10, of the French Republic.

SERY, Mayor.

TAVEAY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 3.

FROM GUADALOUPE,

Arrived yesterday at the Lazaretto, the brig Hiram, capt. John Dove, from Point Petre, (Guad) whence he sailed the 17th ult.

Capt. Dove, with a politeness which we thankfully acknowledge, has transmitted us the following information:

"I suppose you have already heard of the fate of guadaloupe. The blacks have burnt and destroyed the principal part of the plantations; only five having escaped in Grande Terre. They have even destroyed the cotton and coffee trees, by pulling them out of the ground by the roots, or cutting them down.—When I sailed, and after the battle of Banbridge, the blacks had generally taken to the woods in the adjoining country.—The action, which took place the 26th May, begun about 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued unremitted until 5 in the afternoon, when the French carried the fort, and took about 200 prisoners.—Three hundred blacks escaped, and reached the woods. In this action there were 200 blacks killed, and of the whites 100 killed and wounded.—*The French immediately shot all the prisoners in the public square!*—Pelage was second in command during the action, and indeed he is in every engagement very conspicious.

The white inhabitants were leaving the Island with great precipitation.—A great sickness rages in the French army. Out of the 4444 men who came out from France, half were either dead or in the Hospital; and unless reinforcements soon arrive the Blacks will certainly possess the Island.

American vessels are not suffered to bring from Guadaloupe, cotton, sugar, nor coffee.—They are absolutely limited to rum and molasses.—It is certain, that for some years to come Guadaloupe will yield but little produce, either to France or to the Americans.

The Government of Guadaloupe take the American cargoes, of which they stand in need, at their own price, and are to pay them one half in produce and the other half in bills on Bonaparte.—The produce they will doubtless deliver, when it grows!

Mr. Jones, our consul was about sailing from Guadaloupe, the government having refused to accept him.—In short, Guadaloupe is in every respect a second Cape Francois.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Capt. M'Known, of the ship Mars, arrived here on saturday, in 39 days from Havre-de-Grace, politely furnished the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette with a Havre paper of the 20th of May, from which we have translated the following interesting article:

Sitting of the Legislative Body.
May 17 1802.

The counsellors of state, Bruix, Desolles, and Dupeis, were introduced.

Bruix, mounted the tribune: We are going," said he, again to take possession of several of our colonies: It is of the first moment that we should remove the fears of the planters.

"It is known to you in what manner the *illusions of liberty and equality* have been propagated in those remote countries, where the striking difference between the civilized and the uncivilized man, the difference of climate, colors, and habits, and principally the security of European families, imperiously required a great inequality in the civil and political state of individuals.

"It is also known, what has been the fatal consequence of these innovations, so eagerly pursued by zealots, most of whom were, doubtless, actuated by the honorable intetinon of promoting the cause of humanity, and who, while endeavouring to render the inhabitants of the colonies indiscriminately equally in rights, have only rendered them equally unhappy.

"Slavely, then," added the orator, "must be maintained in such of our colonies, as have constantly flourished under that *regime*; in others, let us hasten to substitute for *delusive and seducing theories*, an healing system, the combination of which must be adapted to circumstances, variant of themselves, and confided to the wisdom of the government.

Bruix then read the following *project* of a law:

Art. I. In the colonies restored to France conformably to the treaty of Amiens, SLAVERY *shall be maintained* agreeable to the laws and regulations existing prior to the year 1789.

Art. II. It shall be the same in the other French colonies beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Art. III. The trade in slaves and their importation from the colonies, shall be conducted according to the regulations existing prior to 1789.

Art. IV. Notwithstanding all anterior laws, the *regime* of the colonies shall be subject for the period of ten years, to the regulations of the government.

The discussion of this project was appointed for the 20th May.

It appears by an article under the Paris head, that the meditated *expedition* to Louisiana, under General Bernadotte, has been suddenly deferred: that General has been ordered to *reside* some leagues from Paris, and the *government makers* who were manufacturing a new system for that country, being discharged from their service.—This event is received by some as a proof that France has relinquished her intention of colonizing Louisiana. We do not consider it in this manner, Concerns more interesting to the ambition of Bonaparte, now exclusively occupy his attention. The consolidation of absolute power, in his own person, and the establishment of a succession, are considerations to him paramount to all territorial acquisitions. For these objects, every other will for a time be overlooked. Until he shall have entrenched himself with every royal prerogative; and attained an elevation which will defy competition, the exterior concerns of the government will be left to take their natural course. We may believe that as long as France is engrossed by this object, the tranquility of other countries will remain uninterrupted.

The character of Buonaparte is variously appreciated by different politicians. Some there be who have long and still continue to view him as a fortunate adventurer, elevated not by the exercise of great and useful talents, but by the mere dint of accidental circumstances and infinite cunning. Others reverence him as the benefactor of the French nation, and an honour to the human race: while a third description, disagreeing with both the preceding, think that he has not yet fully developed his character. Our President, we are assured, even yet hesitates in his opinion of this compeer. He has done much, he thinks, to merit the appellation of greatness; but there is yet *one act* of magnanimity and justice requisite to fill up the measure of his glory!—What is this *one act*, will be the eager enquiry of every reader. We are credibly informed, that in Mr. Jefferson's opinion, it is, to restore the power he possesses to its rightful and legitimate owner—*the royal family!*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *July* 16, 1802.

DIED, on the 13th inst. Mrs. MARY STEVENSON, wife of Doctor George Stevenson, of this town.

In the death of this lady, her immediate connections have sustained an unspeakable misfortune; our society has lost one of its most splendid and beloved ornaments; and domestic life, a model every way worthy of imitation.

Cut off in the enjoyment of all that can render life dear and desirable, she met her approaching dissolution without dismay. After a most solemn farewell to her disconsolate husband and children, she piously recommended her spotless spirit to HIM who can disarm death of its sting; in the lively assurance that in a happier world she would hereafter rejoin the family she so tenderly loved and left in this, to mourn over her premature grave.

DIED, on Tuesday morning the 6th inst. at his house in Winchester, Virginia, General DANIEL MORGAN, at an advanced age.—His distinguished services during the revolutionary war, entitled him to rank among the first who fought and suffered for American Independence—his remains were interred with military honors on the 7th, in the presence of a multitude of sympathizing friends, whose countenances acknowledged his merits, and indicated their belief that our country had lost one of its firmest supporters.

The Anniversary of the Independence of America, was celebrated on the 5th instant, by a large party of ladies and gentlemen of this Borough at the mouth of the Sawmill run on the bank of the Ohio. The company dined under a handsome bower erected for the purpose, and the evening was spent in dancing.

A number of the citizens joined their friends from Pine and Pitt townships, at the mouth of Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, and after partaking of an excellent barbeque, spent the remainder of the day in shooting with rifles at a mark, in order to qualify themselves as good marksmen, if their country hereafter should require their services.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

YANKEE MANNERS, IN DAYS OF OLD.

ABOUT thirty years ago, a man in the town of——, Massachusetts, endeavored to push his own election for a member of the General Assembly: but his townsmen were so disgusted at the circumstance of his electioneering for himself, that they almost unanimously denied him their votes, and instead of making him an Assembly man, they appointed him an overseer of swine. Immedately on his being elected to this unexpected office, he stepped forward in town meeting and addressing his fellow townsmen in a very handsome manner, thanked them for the honor they had done him and promised to discharge the duties of this office to the best of his abilities.—This promise he faithfully performed, insomuch that not a single swine was suffered to run at large in his district, without being well yoked and ringed. At the next election, he had policy enough to be passive, when his townsmen, of their own accord, set him up as a candidate for the General Assembly, and almost unanimously gave him their votes.

BALANCE.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of vendition exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be exposed to Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the second day of August next, the following real estates, viz.

One hundred acres of land and tenements, be the same more or less, situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edward Smith, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler and George Fowler, at the suit of David M'Cormick & Co.

Twenty-eight of land, more or less, and tenements, adjoining lands of William Thompson, and the heirs of James Peoples, in Versailles township—also, one hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Sherer and John M'Gill, in Versailles township. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the suit of John Sherer for the use of George Strahan.

Fifty-seven acres of land, more or less, and tenements, situate in St. Clair township, on the waters of Peter's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining land of John Mate, Paul Reed, Peter Taylor, and others, on which is built a cabbin and about twelve acres of land cleared. Taken in execution as the property of John Metzgar, deceased, at the suit of Thomas Jones.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber li Pittsburgh, on Sunday last the 11th an Apprentice lad to the Cabinet maki finer, by name of JOHN HACKETS LER, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 nches high, dark complexion, down look, al black moles on his face; had on and with him one coat of superfine grey cloth fitto of coarse grey cloth, and one ditto striped gingham, one swansdown and one waistcoat, two pair of nankeen and one fine cloth overalls, together with a variet other articles. He is fond of liquor, an other evil practices. It is probable he w to the Western Territory or Kentucky, has friends residing there. Whoever tak said Apprentice and secures him in any j that his master may get him again, shall re the above reward, and if delivered to the scriber in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN DARRAG

July 14, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, indebted to the subscriber hereby requested to make immediate ment, and those to whom he may be inde are requested to bring forward their accoun payment. Attention it is expected; will be to this, as no further notice will be given.

PETER SHIRA

Pittsburgh, July 14th, 1802.

N. B. A Quantity of HOPS, for Sale.

Came into the inclosure of subscriber, living in Deer township, Alleg county, on the 20th of April last, Three S HORSES, one of them a Bay, 11 or 12 y old, branded I. K. on the nigh buttock, blin the off eye; one Sorrel Horse, with a bel tied with a rope, between 3 and 4 years old, before, and has a small star in his forehead, a Black Mare, between 3 and 4 years old, before, and a small white star in his forehe The owner or owners is desired to come, pr property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAAC LEFEVER

July 1, 1802.

Came to the plantation of t subscriber living in Pine township, Allegh county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, a bra MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed years old, she has a white stripe round the hind leg, and two saddle marks, a star in forehead, and is a natural trotter. The ow is desired to come, prove property, pay charg and take her away.

BENJAMIN POWER

July 10, 1802.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL

NEW-YORK, *July* 8.

By the sloop Ruth and Mary, arriv yesterday, the editors of the New-York G zette received the subsequent articles fr their correspondent:—

"Bermuda, June 26.—By the Penelo from Martinique, we learn that the Sai are given up to the French forces; and th Martinique is to be given up on the 26th 27th of July next; for which purpose a lar fleet is already arrived here to take off t troops. A number of the French residen at Martinique are flying to Trinada to ma settlements at that Island.—Six British s of the line were lying at Martinique a fe days ago.

By this vessel we also learn, that a mut ny and assassination had nearly taken pla at Martinique on the 4th instant. Th negroes had all been apprized of the inten on a few days before by hand bills: but o the evening of the 3d of June two Negro went into an Irishman's grog shop whe they were disagreeing, on which the Irish man gave one of them a blow on the hea with his fist, which knocked off his hat whic contained one of the bills; he was immed ately secured, with about 40 others, and th bill sent to the governor, who immediatel issued orders through the island for ever person to be under arms. Their intentio was to murder every white on the island.—The business was planned at Guadaloupe b the negroes, the ringleader of whom was ap prehended at Martinique and sent back t Guadaloupe in irons, with a request that he might be tried there and executed; or a re taliation was threatened.

By this lucky discovery perhaps thousand of lives were saved, for even the military might be partly off their guard on that day

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 8.

Bureaux de Pusy (well known as the com panion of General La Fayette) is said to be appointed by the French government Pre fect of the colony of Louisiana.

The Batavian men of war which for some time past have been lying in the Roads sailed for Holland [illegible]

670

To be Sold by Auction,

By order of the Assignees of Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, at the house of the subscriber, at 8 o'clock on MONDAY the 28th instant, sundry articles of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

HANDSOME Silks for Ladies dresses gold Pins for the breast, a couple of elegant Swords suitable for Field Officers, Ruffia Sheeting, Country made Linsey, Weavers Reeds, a Franklin and Ten Plate Stove, &c. &c.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1802

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE Executors of the last will and testament of John Boyd, deceased, offer for Sale a Tract of Land situate in Plumb township, on both sides of Turtle creek, and about two miles from the mouth, adjoining Captain John M'Masters and others, and now in the tenure of William Johnston. The Tract contains in the whole 289 acres, with the usual allowance, about 60 acres cleared, and some meadow made and much more may be made. There is also a valuable Mill-seat thereon. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Esq. Pittsburgh, or DORCAS CLARK, living at Hickory Bottom. July 5th, 1802.

ENTERED with the subscriber, woodranger of Allegheny county, the following described Strays, a Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, blind in the left eye, shod before, trots, bob tail, about 6 or 7 years old. Also, a Brown HORSE, 13 or 14 hands high, bald face, paces, about 5 or 6 years old. The owner or owners is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, July 2, 1802.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store from his old stand to the house lately occupied by* William Gazzam, Esq. *where he has on hand a general assortment of* DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, *and* QUEENSWARE, *which he is determined to sell cheap for Cash.*

Those Persons who have Neglected Complying with a late notice, are once more Requested to make Immediate Payment, to prevent Trouble.

N. B. He has on hand a Quantity of Macleans Wheel Irons, warranted.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape over the jail wall in the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in the night of the 28th instant, a certain JAMES MOORE, had on an old black coat, an old pair of dark coloured overalls, stole a new shirt which he took with him; his hair cut short, has a down look when spoken to, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 20 or 21 years of age, he is well known about Greensburgh and Dennistown's town, Westmoreland county, he is fond of liquor, and a blacksmith by trade. The above reward will be given to any person that will apprehend the said James Moore and deliver him to the keeper of the jail of the county aforesaid and reasonable expences.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Jailor.

June 30 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on the state road, one mile from the forks of the Greensburgh and Glade roads, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock W. R. a natural trotter, shod all round, supposed to be six or seven years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT STUART.

June 24, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on Oil creek, Venango county, a Bay MARE, with black mane and tail, a white face, and three white feet, some saddle marks, had a bell on, and a horse colt about one year old, with a star in his face and one white foot, was with her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES STOREY.

May 15 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the west bank of the Monongahela river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 300 acres and allowance for roads. The land is of the first rate quality, upwards of 100 acres of it being river bottom, the remainder good upland and well timbered, about 70 acres of arable land, and twelve in meadow. There are on the premises a framed Log House 70 feet long and 35 broad, partly finished, a tenant's house, &c. A more particular description is unnecessary, as it is supposed no person will purchase without viewing the property. Also, a Mill Seat on the said river with about 60 or 70 acres of land near the above described place, and also sundry other tracts of Land in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties. For terms, any person wishing to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living in the township aforesaid, opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

July 1, 1802.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living 6 miles from Beaver Town, on the Young's Town road, about one month ago, a bright sorrel HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, about 15 or 16 hands high, branded either with C or G on the near shoulder, a white ring round the top of his near ear, some saddle marks, shod all round with steel toed shoes. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or the above reward for information so that the subscriber may get him again.

MATTHEW BROOKS.

Beaver county, June 30, 1802.

Notice is hereby given to John Lisate that if he does not come in one month from the date hereof, and redeem a Rifle Gun left in pledge with me for Six Dollars, in the month of May, 1801, that it will be sold at the expiration of said time to defray the same.

FRANCIS DEARY.

July 1, 1802.

FOR SALE.

The following DONATION LANDS, *to wit.*—

Fourth District.—No. 653, 685, 705, 714, 798, 820, 668, 673, 695, 819, 67.

Fifth District.—No. 888, 1024, 90, 953, 1031.

Sixth District.—No. 124, 1123, 1148, 1164, 1191, 1192, 1252, 1283, 1249.

Seventh District.—No. 1320, 1323, 1332, 1355, 1498.

Eighth District.—No. 1550, 1548, 1605 1702, 1703, 1566, 1582, 1628.

Tenth District.—No. 2100.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, may known the terms of Sale by applying to the subscriber living in Fort Franklin.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL.

June 21, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to DAVID EVANS, by note or otherwise (on account of his former business) are requested to pay off their respective balances in one month from this date, and those who neglect this notice may depend on being dealt with as the law directs.

Pittsburgh, June 21st, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the First District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality of soil, timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

IRON and CASTINGS,

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1802.

FOR SALE.

FOUR Hundred Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on the east side of French creek, seven miles from Franklin, on the Cassawaga road. This land is held by actual settlement, and is free from any dispute. There is fifteen acres of land cleared, and a good dwelling house, barn and other conveniences. There is a sufficient quantity of meadow ground a number of good standing springs, and is on the bank of French creek. The price will be reasonable, and the payments made easy. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

June 19, 1802.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Governor under the Act entitled "An Act to establish the places for holding the Courts of Justice in the Counties of Armstrong, Butler and Mercer," have agreed to meet at Mr. BARTLET'S, in Brownsville (or Redstone) on the last Tuesday of October next, in order to receive any [illegible] in land or money, which may be made, and to take assurances of the same, agreeably to the aforesaid Act.

ISAAC WEAVER, jun.
JOHN HAMILTON,
THOMAS MORTON, } *Commrs.*

Pittsburgh, June 21st, 1802.

Taken up and delivered to me as a Stray, a bright Sorrel MARE, about three years old, 14 hands high, a large white snip in her face, one saddle mark on the off side, no other brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Woodranger.

Bullock Pen, June 23, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is just opening in the house lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson, in Market Street, next door to Messrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

FRESH GOODS.

Now opening, and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AN extensive and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Queens and Glassware, Stationary, Paints, &c.*

Also, a variety of warranted

BOULTING CLOTHS.

Pittsburgh, 8th April, 1802.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buck skin and Plush Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteus, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The highest price given for Cow Tails and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

IRON ORE.

THE subscriber owns a bank of Iron Ore on the Monongahela river, about 38 miles above Morgantown, which he would sell and with the Ore may be had 1000 or 1500 acres of Land, with a good seat and stream for works, within a mile of the Ore. This property will either be sold entire, or with suitable persons the proprietor would retain a share. The Ore has been tried, and yields upwards of a fourth barr-iron in a bloomery. The quantity and ease of digging is, perhaps, not exceeded by any in the United States. Any person inclining to view the premises will be attended by applying at Morgantown, to

B. REEDER.

June 4, 1802. 4t.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on [illegible] the west side of the Allegheny river, [illegible] miles from Pittsburgh. This Land [illegible] actual settlement, and free from any [illegible] There is a most excellent Mill [illegible] stream is equal to any in the country, [illegible] not fail during the summer. The [illegible] reasonable, and the payments made [illegible] indisputable title will be given. [illegible] particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNLAP.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit [illegible] the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one [illegible] miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glassmakers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Rockingham county (Virginia) in September last, a Negro Man named

DAVID.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 35 years of age, remarkably black, stout and well made; said negro is very impudent, and well known in the Western Country by formerly driving a team of four black Studs; it is supposed that he has a forged certificate or pass from the Clerk's office, describing him by the name of Jack. He had on and took with him a blanket coat, a blue cloth or coating sailor's jacket and one of coarse drab coloured cloth, a pair of negro cotton overalls and under jacket of the same. He was a great associate of a certain John Chapman, a white man, who has lost his left arm, and who absconded from the neighbourhood some time ago, it is therefore probable they may be together. The above reward and reasonable expences will be given for said negro if lodged in any jail, and information given thereof, or delivered to the subscriber.

JOHN CARTHRAE, jun.

Rockingham (Vir.) April 8, 1802. 3m

Taken up adrift in the Monongahela river last month, a Copper STILL, containing about 107 gallons. The owner is requested to call on the subscriber living on the west side of the Monongahela river, about three miles below the mouth of Turtle creek, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOHN BAGGS.

June 16, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, about the last of May, a bay MARE, 4 or 5 years old, 14 hands and an half high, shod before, trots, branded on the near side D. B. no natural marks. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES JOHNSTONE.

June 16, 1802.

☞ *When the subscription papers, to the proposals for printing the Laws of the United States, as inserted in this paper, are called in, the editor will consider himself at liberty to raise the price to non-subscribers, particularly as the book will probably contain many more pages than was at first imagined. Therefore those who intend to become subscribers, will do well to make an early application.*

*** *Those printers who have been so obliging as to insert the proposals as requested, will add an additional obligation by giving this notice two or three insertions.*

J. WIETH.

Harrisburgh, May 10, 1802.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one Strawberry Roan MARE, 5 years old, 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, both hind feet white, and the top of her tail blackish, shod before, trots, and had a bell on; also, one brown HORSE, very old, blind of the nigh eye, low in flesh, has a star in his forehead, paces, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM,
Wood Ranger.

Beaver county, South Beaver township, June 14, 1802.